YORKTOWN EVACUATED.

Our Troops in Full Pessession of the Rebel Works.

Capture of a Large Quantity of War Materials.

GLOUCESTER ALSO CAPTURED.

OUR GUNEOATS UP YORK RIVER.

Our Cavalry, Flying Artillery, and Infantry in Pursuit.

AUR ARMY MOVED UP TO WEST POINT.

LIGHT OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Headquarters Aent of the Potomac, May 4-9 g. in. To the Hon. E. M. STANION, Secretary of War

We have the ramparts.

Have guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. We hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong.

I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in parsait, supported by infantry.

I move Franklin's Division and as much more as I

can transport by wa er up to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost The gunboats have gone up York River.

I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession.

I shall push the enemy to the wall.

G. B. M. CLELLAN, Major-General. Correspondence of the Associated Press. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
May 4, 18:2-10 s. m.

This morning, at 5 o'clock, your correspondent entered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army descrited four hours before. Everything was found to be in utter confusion, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works, after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, tores, camp equipage, tents, and private property of their officers.

negro who was left in the town states that the Rebels threw a large amount of ordunce stores into the river to prevent its fulling into our hands.

Several deserters have succeeded in running into our lines. One of them, a very intelligent man, originally from New-York, who has been connected with the Rebel Ordnance Department ever since the works at Yorktown have been constructed, states that the Rebels evacuated, owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our men-that they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James Rivers by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off.

The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnten on Thursday, which was accordingly done. Gen. Magrader is said to have most strennously opposed the measure, stating if they could not whip the Unionists here, there was no other place in Virginia where they could; that he swore in the presence of his men, who vociferonely cheered him, completely losing control of himself.

Gen. Robert E. Löe, Rebel Communder-in-Chief. arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday and minutely examined the works of Gen. McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of

the works, deeping them autenable. The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was made public, as they all anticipated baving an engagement at that point, They also agree that the Rebels had 100,000 a the peninsula, together with 400 pieces of field ar-

tillery. From the best information received, they have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand.

ing known, the troops were ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wings of

A large force, under the command of Gen. Sherman consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, are in the advance, and will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night if they remain near Williamsburg.

The gunbouts have passed above Yorktown, and

are now shelling the shore on the way up. Fellowing them is a large steamer and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing.

Magrader swore be was " not afraid of McClellan, if Lee was," and that if he could not successfully

fight him here, he could nowhere. Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was

Gen. Jameson and Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's main works. The only capality that occurred was the killing of two men and wounding of three by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works. The following are their names. They belonged to Company A, 40th New-York: Killed, Geo. McFarland, Michael McDermett; wounded, Sergeant James Smith, Fred.

Skeick, and Lawrence Burns.

The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

LATER. An official report, just made to headquarters, shows that the enemy left 71 guns on the works. At Gloucester Point, the guns and ordnance stores

were also left. Another deserter has just come in, and reports that Jeff. Davis came, with Lee, on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all agreed to the evacuation except Magrader.

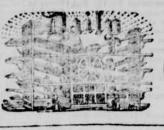
SECOND DISPATCH.

HAY 4. 18:2. It is certain that the Rebels received re-enforcements by steamers from Richmond on Thursday last, but did not disembark them. Their soldiers are badly demoralized, and evidence symptoms of mutiny on account of the retreat.

Inside of the fertifications and along the Williams. burg road on which they are retreating they have buried torpedoes and percussion shells, which are eccasionally exploding and injuring persons.

Gen. Joseph Johnston's baggage has just been D. B. Lathrop, telegraph operator, has been

creally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.



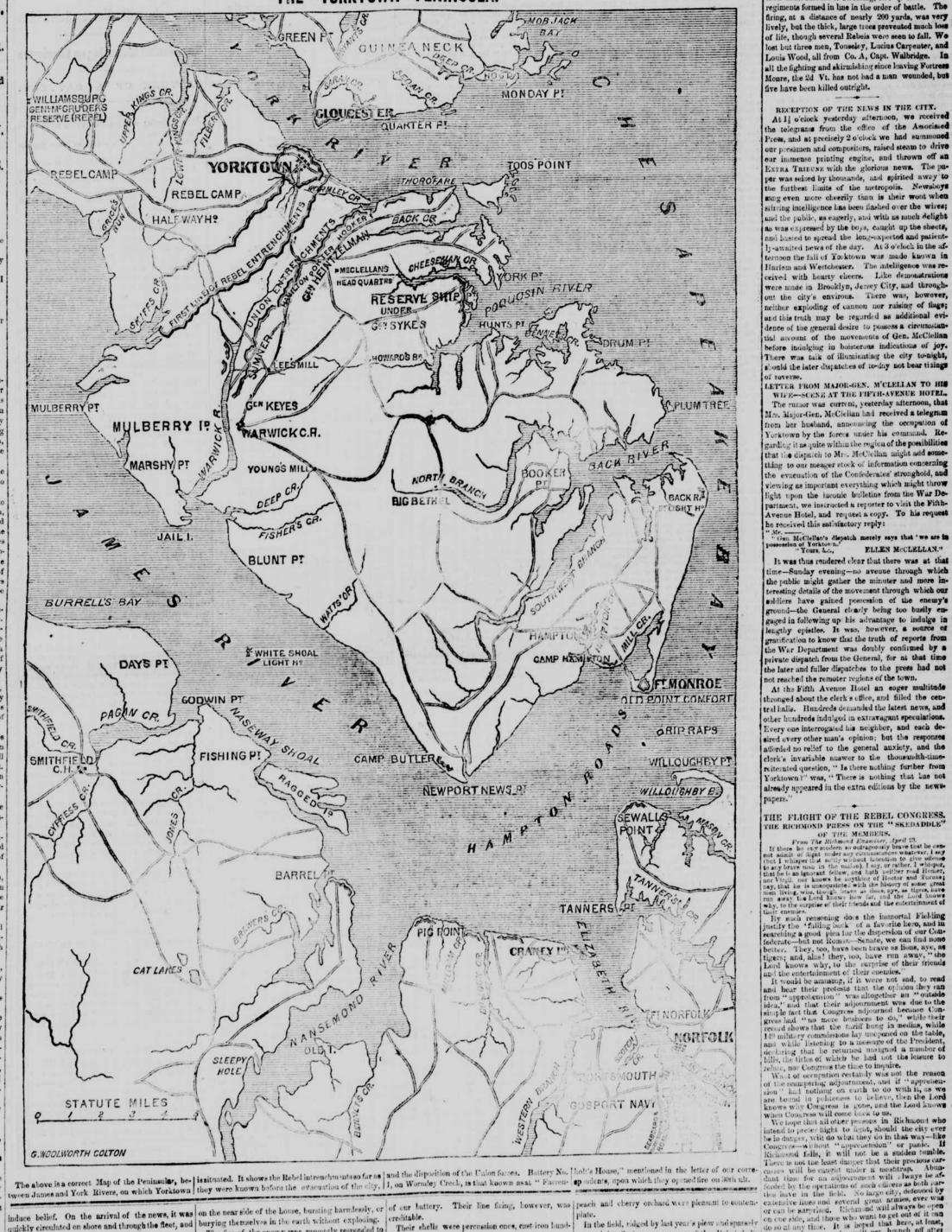
Iribune.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862

PRICE TWO CENTS.

YORKTOWN PENINSULA



the greatest excitement was manifested.

OFFICIAL WAR DISPATCHES. Four Monnor, May 4-4 p. in.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

You, no doubt, have been informed by Gen. Me-Clellan, that his troops are in Yorktown.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Opening Fire by the Rebels.

From a Special Correspondent.
CAMP REFORM YORKTOWN, VA., GEN. HEINTERLMAN'S COMPS. April 30—3 P. N.

To-day, at noon, the Rebei batteries at Yorktown To-day, at noon, the Rebel batteries at Yorktown and Gloncester opened fire upon ours, known as No. 1, adjacent to Farrenholt's house, having evidently discovered our preparations there; it is surmised in consequence of the appearance of a recently thrown-up sequence of the appearance of a recently and then the sequence of the sequence of the sequence of the se Four Mosnor, May 4, 182.

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The news received here this morning of the encustry to prolong a nomadic resistance at Montgomery.

The news received here this morning of the example of the fact in an unmistakable manner next time. The great, formal, this division of the army to-day has been the field the wind. Here the field the fact in an unmistakable manner next time. The great, formal, this division of the army to-day has been the field the fact in an unmistakable manner next time. The great, formal, this division of the army to-day has been the field the wind. Here the field the fact in an unmistakable manner next time. The great, formal, this division of the army to-day has been the field the wind. Here the field the fact in an unmistakable manner next time. The great, formal, this division of the army to-day has been the field the wind. Here the field the fact in an unmistakable manner next time. The great formal, the field the fact in an unmistakable manner next time.

The only event of interest

The fire of the enemy was promptly responded to by the 1st Connecticut Artillery, Company B (commanded by Capt, Burke), Major Kellogg being in charge of the post. Our men used both shot and shell, it is conjectured with effect, directing their aim principally at the water battery immediately to the left, mention as confirmatory of this that a negro description. I may across Wermsley's Creek, below an unpainted wooden house on the high and almost perpendicular thank of the river, beyond which the houses, the for-tifications, the Rebells in particularly a large tenement with a hospital flag flying upon it. This battery—the Rebels have at least a dozen in sight—was most prominent. tion of the snemy, but it was not strong enough to of the iron projectics fell into a field to the right, by the Rebels fell in the mud, immediately in front been unreaffed. Only the blersoming trees of the regiment, ander the command of Leut.-Col. Stan-

shells burst when just over the enemy's bastion, and its renewal. They say they have the range of the

quickly circulated on shore and through the fleet, and the greatest excitement was manifested.

burying themselves in the earth without explosing.

The fire of the enemy was promptly responded to

into rain. As 1 conFrom Another Correspondent.
From Another Correspondent.
HEADQUARRES, SMILE'S DIVISION.
Camp near Lee's Mills, April 24, 1862.
Camp near Lee's Mills, April 24, 1862.

nard. In the last few days suspicions have been aroused that the Rebels were constructing another troublesome work at that point. The reconnoissance proved, however, that on this side of the river the memy have nothing but rife-pits and not over-strong reestworks in the way of defenses. Col. Stannard threw out in advance three companies of skirmishers, who met the enemy's pickets at least nine hundred yards this side of their breastworks. He gallantly drove them in from the word go, although the skirmishing in the woods was of the most difficult kind. Col. Stannard, baving reached the point to which he was ordered, ju-diciously protected his men and made his observations. The enemy's long roll was beaten; and, with their usual amount of swearing, two or three Rebel regiments formed in line in the order of battle. The firing, at a distance of nearly 200 yards, was very lively, but the thick, large trees prevented much loss of life, though several Rebeis were seen to fall. We lost but three men, Touseley, Lucius Carpenter, and Louis Wood, all from Co. A, Capt. Walbridge. In all the fighting and skirmishing since leaving Fortress Monre, the 2d Vt. has not had a man wounded, but five have been killed outright.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THE CITY. At 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we received the telegrams from the office of the Associated Press, and at precisely 2 o'clock we had summoned our pressmen and compositors, raised steam to drive our immense printing engine, and thrown off an EXTRA TRIBUNE with the glorious news. The paper was seized by thousands, and spirited away to the furthest limits of the metropolis. Newsboys sang even more cheerily than is their wont when stirring intelligence has been flashed over the wires; and the public, as eagerly, and with as much delight as was expressed by the boys, caught up the sheets, and hasted to spread the long-expected and patiently-awaited news of the day. At 3 o'clock in the afmoon the fall of Yorktown was made known in Harlem and Westchester. The intelligence was received with hearty cheers. Like demonstrations were made in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and throughout the city's environs. There was, however, neither exploding of cannon nor raising of tlags; and this truth may be regarded as additional evidence of the general desire to possess a circumstantial account of the movements of Gen. McClellan before indulging in boisterous indications of joy. There was talk of illuminating the city to-night, should the later dispatches of to-day not bear tisings of roverse. LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN, M'CLELLAN TO HIS

WIFE-SCENE AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL. The rumor was current, yesterday afternoon, that Mrs. Major-Gen. McClellan had received a telegram from her husband, announcing the occupation of Yorktown by the forces under his command. Regarding it as quite within the region of the possibilities that the dispatch to Mrs. McClellan might add something to our meager stock of information concerning the evacuation of the Confederates' stronghold, and viewing as important everything which might throw light upon the meonic bulletins from the War Department, we instructed a reporter to visit the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and request a copy. To his request be received this satisfactory reply:

ELLEN MCCLELLAN."

It was thus rendered clear that there was at that time-Sunday evening-no avenue through which the public might gather the minuter and more interesting details of the movement through which our soldiers have gained possession of the enemy's ground-the General clearly being too busily engaged in following up his advantage to indulge in lengthy epistles. It was, however, a source gratification to know that the truth of reports from the War Department was doubly confirmed by a private dispatch from the General, for at that time the later and fuller dispatches to the press had not not reached the remoter regions of the town.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel an eager multitude thronged about the clerk's office, and filled the central halls. Hundreds demanded the latest news, and other hundreds indulged in extravagant speculations. Every one interrogated his neighbor, and each desired every other man's opinion; but the responses afforded no relief to the general anxiety, and the clerk's invariable answer to the thousandth-timereiterated question, " Is there nothing further from Yorktown?" was, "There is nothing that has not already appeared in the extra editions by the news-

THE FLIGHT OF THE REBEL CONGRESS. THE RICHMOND PRESS ON THE "SKEDADDLE"

OF THE MEMBERS.

From The Richmond Examiner, April 23.

If there he may modern so outrageously brave that he cannot admit of light under any circumstances wastever, I say that I whisper that softly without intention to give oftense or my brave man in the mailon). I say, or rather, I whisper, that he is an ignorant fellow, and hath neither read Homer, nor Virgil, nor knows he mything of Hestor and Turners, may, that he is unacquainted with the history of some great ner Virgil, nor knows he anything or thereor and near that he is unsequanted with the history of some great men living, who, though base as shoss, aye, as lages, have run away the Lord knows how far, and the Lord knows why, to the surprise of their friends and the entertainment of

By such reasoning does the immortal Fielding justify the 'falling back' of a favorite hero, and in searching a good plea for the dispersion of our Confederate—but not Roman—Senate, we can find none the search of the search of

federate—but not Roman—Senate, we can find none better. They, too, have been brave as lions, aye, as tigers; and, alas! they, too, have run away, "the Lord knows why, to the surprise of their friends and the entertainment of their enemies."

It would be amusing, if it were not sad, to read and hear their protests that the opinion they ran from "apprehension" was altogether an "outside idea," and that their adjournment was due to the simple fact that Congress adjourned because Congress had "no more business to do," while their record shows that the thriff hung in medias, while record shows that the tariff hung in medias, while 149 military commissions lay unopezed on the table, and while listening to a message of the President, declaring that he returned unsigned a number of bills, the titles of which he had not the leisure to

relate, nor Congress the time to inquire.

What of occupation certainly was not the reason of the scampering adjournment, and if "apprehen-sion" had nothing on earth to do with it, as we are bound in politicusts to believe, then the Lord knows why Congress is gone, and the Lord knows